

**26761 to 26767—Continued.****26763. PYRUS SALICIFOLIA** Pall. (?)

From hills near Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia. "(No. 372, January 11, 1910.) A wild pear growing on exposed, stony mountain sides and in cliffs and gullies. It grows up to 20 feet high, but is more generally seen as a tall bush, very variable as to shape and outlines; young branches and foliage very downy. Apparently very drought resistant. Will probably be of value as a stock for pears in the semiarid, hot-summered regions of the United States and especially for the Southwest." (*Meyer.*)

**26764. PYRUS SALICIFOLIA** Pall. (?)

From hills near Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia. "(No. 373, January 11, 1910.) A very compact-growing, round-headed variety of the preceding number (S. P. I. No. 26763). Of use as an ornamental garden tree of small dimensions in the semiarid, hot-summered regions of the United States." (*Meyer.*)

**26765. CRATAEGUS ORIENTALIS** Pall. (?)

From hills near Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia. "(No. 374, January 11, 1910.) A hawthorn growing on dry and stony places. Mostly seen as a shrub, but also growing into a small tree. Able to stand considerable drought, heat, and neglect. Of value as an ornamental garden tree and as a stock for pears in the semiarid, hot-summered regions of the United States." (*Meyer.*)

*Distribution.*—A tree or shrub, growing in the edges of the forests on the mountain slopes of Greece and Asia Minor.

**26766. JASMINUM** sp.

From hills near Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia. "(No. 375, January 11, 1910.) A jasmine, apparently closely allied to *J. nudiflorum*; has bright-green branches in winter, is of bushy growth, reaching a height of only a couple of feet. Found on stony mountain sides in somewhat shady places. May prove of value as a small ornamental garden shrub in the mild-wintered semiarid regions of the United States." (*Meyer.*)

**26767. LIGUSTRUM** sp.

From hills near Sebastopol, Crimea, Russia. "(No. 376, January 11, 1910.) A low, bushy, semi-evergreen privet, perhaps a variety of *L. vulgare*; grows on dry, rocky, mountain sides in somewhat shady places. Of use as a garden shrub in the semiarid regions of the United States." (*Meyer.*)

**26768. LUCUMA MULTIFLORA** DC.**"Jacana."**

From Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Presented by Mr. W. E. Hess, Agricultural Experiment Station. Received February 9, 1910.

"Fruit  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches long and wide. Some are pointed, others almost round; seeds one-third inclosed in a sweet, mealy pulp. The pulp is edible, texture and color strongly suggesting the yolk of a hard-boiled egg.

"On account of its large, lustrous foliage and symmetrical growth this tree should be valuable as an ornamental avenue tree for south Florida and California. It might also prove a vigorous stock for the egg fruit (*Lucuma nervosa* DC.); the fruit of this species is delicious, but it seems to be a very slow grower.

"I found *Lucuma* seed very slow in germinating. The fresh seeds require 3 to 5 months for germination, but after germinating they grow very rapidly." (*Hess.*)

*Distribution.*—Porto Rico and other West Indian islands; cultivated in southern Florida and California.

**26769. HIBISCUS** sp.

From Tientsin, China. Presented by Mr. F. Bade, through Mr. Hamilton Butler, American vice consul-general in charge. Received January 25, 1910.

"Probably a Japanese single variety." (*Bade.*)